

Registered L. 89

THE NUR AFSEAN

Vol. IX.

LUDHIANA:—August 25th, 1905.

No. 34.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 16.

The Plenipotentiaries announce that article 5, relating to Sakhalin, was discussed yesterday, but owing to divergence of views it was decided to proceed with the other articles and article 5 was disposed of.

Confusion has arisen owing to the partial nature of the information obtainable regarding the peace negotiations. The Plenipotentiaries announce that a certain article is settled, but do not state with what it deals.

The articles hitherto adopted appear to be:—

Firstly.—Recognition of Japan's preponderance in Korea.

Secondly.—Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria.

Thirdly.—Japanese obligation to restore China's sovereignty and administration in Manchuria.

Fourthly.—Mutual obligations to respect the integrity of China and the open door.

Fifthly.—Surrender of the Russian losses in Liaotung, including Port Arthur and Dalny and the Blonde and Elliott Islands.

The fifth article regarding Sakhalin is postponed in view of the solid progress made.

There is a growing hope at Portsmouth of compromise.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says that a Japanese flotilla attacked and dispersed the Russians guarding Lazarev Point in the Tartary Straits on the 15th instant.

Owing to the negotiations for the Morocco conference, the French Press has been sharply commenting on the proposal of German bankers to lend the Sultan half a million. The German Legation at Tangier now announces that the contract is signed.

Madras, Aug. 16.

The cholera epidemic is increasing in Madras, the figures for Saturday showing 78 fresh cases and 73 deaths. Since the outbreak last month there have been 1,471 attacks and 962 deaths, and of these 58 attacks and 42 deaths have occurred among Europeans and Eurasians.

In view of the inconvenience and insufficient accommodation for European patients the municipality proposes to place a new ward in Egmore for European cases.

On Monday an outbreak occurred at the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission house, 15 being attacked with 7 deaths.

London, Aug. 17.

The peace conference has agreed to articles 7 and 8 with reference to the Chinese railway, with the exception of one point requiring elaboration.

It is expected that article 9, regarding the indemnity, comes up to-day. It will probably be necessary to refer the matter to St. Petersburg.

The conference discussed the indemnity article the whole morning, but failed to agree and temporarily laid it aside, and proceeded to consider the surrender of the interned warships.

Russia, by accepting articles 7 and 8, surrenders every vestige of ambition in Manchuria and closes the door of the ice-free port of Dalny, on which she spent millions, and retains only a non-military line connecting her European possessions with the Pacific maritime provinces.

An imperial decree issued at St. Petersburg authorises the Minister of Finance to issue an internal loan of two hundred million roubles at 5 per cent.

Admiral Kruger, commander of the *Vishnitsky* and second in command of the Black Sea fleet, and the Captains of two of the numerous warships, have been placed on the retired list.

The British and Russian detachments have had some slight casualties in skirmishes with the Cretan insurgents in the districts of Candia and Retimo respectively.

The Sultan of Morocco has rejected the French Minister's demand to release the Algerian chief brought to Fes in chains. Serious developments are possible.

London, Aug. 18.

The peace plenipotentiaries disagreed on article 10 regarding the disposal of the interned warships, and it was shelved. They also disagreed on article 11 regarding the limitation of the Russian navy in the Far East. The consideration of the latter will be resumed to-day.

A *Daily Telegraph* despatch from Tokio says that Marshal Oyama and all the Japanese Generals have memorialised the throne, declaring that the forces are anxious to deliver a crushing blow, and urging stronger terms.

A prolonged conference of the entire Russian mission at Portsmouth began last midnight.

It is stated that there is some disagreement concerning what Russia should yield in order to secure a compromise.

London, Aug. 20.—7 p.m.

It is officially announced that Lord Curzon has resigned.

Mr. Balfour has communicated his Lordship's resignation to the King.

London, Aug. 20.—11.55 p.m.

It is officially announced that Lord Minto succeeds Lord Curzon.

London, Aug. 19.

The Peace Conference has adjourned till Tuesday afternoon when the protocols will be signed.

Meanwhile the plenipotentiaries will consult their respective Governments. The final decision rests with Tokio and St. Petersburg.

It is noteworthy that the Japanese representatives at Portsmouth are confident of peace, in contrast to Russian talk of failure.

The conference has disagreed on article 11, and agreed to article 12 granting Japanese fishing rights on the Siberian coast.

It is stated at Portsmouth that M. de Witte has declined to enter into article 12 regarding the limitation of the Russian naval force in the Far East, but has intimated that Russia has no intention of maintaining a naval force there constituting a threat to Japan or to any other Power.

Bishop Spies and four missionaries have been murdered in German East Africa.

The Governor has requested reinforcements to be sent.

Germany has instructed Count Tattenbach to co-operate with the French representatives to secure satisfaction for the arrest of the Algerian chief lately brought to Fes in chains.

Simla, Aug. 21.

News of the resignation of Lord Curzon has spread like wildfire through the offices and station, and everyone is talking of the startling occurrence.

The fact that no contradiction was forthcoming to the recent *Daily Telegraph* report undoubtedly caused many to wonder if Lord Curzon would conclude his term of office; but, on the whole, the news has come as a thunderbolt. On all sides are heard expressions of the deepest regret.

For the last eight weeks it is known that the Viceroy has been on a sick bed, and the strain of the last month has told heavily upon him. Sympathy with him here is extreme.

London, Aug. 21.

A *Times* telegram from Portsmouth says that a telegram was received last evening that the Tsar held a council at which it was finally decided to make no further concessions to Japan.

The complete absence of enthusiasm is the most striking feature in the Russian Press comments on the National Assembly project. There are no signs of rejoicing anywhere.

The high rental qualifications of town voters excludes the majority of the educated classes from the franchise. Only five thousand inhabitants at St. Petersburg are qualified.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"I'll go where you want me to go, dear Lord,
Over mountain, or plain, or sea;
I'll say what you want me to say, dear Lord,
I'll be what you want me to be."

We have had upon our table for some time *Studies in the Qurán* by Rev. Ahmad Shah, published at the Christ Church Press, Cawnpore. From the preface we learn that this is only one section of the *Studies in the Quran* and that it deals with the teachings of the Quran in regard to the Biblical characters and sages of the Quran. The object of the author is given in the following word: "My chief object in preparing such a series is to arrange the Quranic subjects in a suitable form so as to fit it for the general reading public; six numbers are contemplated."

The author of this book points out the fact that the Qurán is made up of the sermons of Muhammad who drew most of his materials from Jewish and Christian sources, receiving second hand statements made by informants who were themselves ignorant of the Scriptures and who mixed up tradition, story and legend in their narratives. These in turn Muhammad worked over to suit his preaching. "Verily," said he, "in the histories of the prophets and their peoples there is an instructive example unto those who are endued with understanding." xii:iii.

A further statement of the author is of special interest: "The Pentateuch furnishes the greater part of the histories borrowed by Muhammad; and almost all of these stories borrowed are repeated over and over again: For instance, the account of the Deluge is repeated ten times, and so is the destruction of Sodom. The history and mention of Abraham is made in 25 different chapters and of Moses in 35 suras of the Quran, and his history is given at length in a number of these." The "studies" are prefaced by elaborate indexes showing both the Bible and Quranic references to the character mentioned in the Quran. The passages of the Quran are arranged in chronological order, and are accompanied by copious notes and comments. The book ought to be of great value to students of Islám. We shall await with interest the appearance of the remaining volumes.

The venerable Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler of Brooklyn, U. S. A gives his Christian brethren the following wholesome advice:

"If we are Christ's workmanship, we must let our wise and loving Master take his own way. We must allow him to use his own tools. Oh, how much cutting and chisel-

ing we often need! How keen, too, and sharp is the chisel which he sometimes uses! The sound of his hammers is constantly heard; and with it are also heard the wondering cries of some sufferer who exclaims: "Why art thou applying to me the file, the saw, and the hammers?" Be still, and know that whom he loveth he chasteneth! If we are Christ's building, then let him fashion us according to his divine ideal of beauty, at whatever cost to our selfishness, or pride, or indolence, or vainglory. Christ working in us, and upon us—and we working with Christ and for him—that is the process that produces such structures as he will present before his Father and the holy angels."

The exceedingly lucid statement of M. Omori the Japanese seismologist made sometime since in an interview with a *Civil and Military Gazette* correspondent, must bring great comfort to all in North India who are exposed to earthquake shocks. He tells us that there is no danger to be apprehended from the many minor shocks succeeding the great shock of last April. The many would-be-prophets of calamity may now confidently predict an earthquake any month within the next year. M. Omori tells us there will be continual shocks or tremors for at least a year. But they will be harmless. As to buildings he says that to be earthquake proof they must be built upon a solid foundation—rock if possible. Then they should be constructed of brick and mortar if not of lighter material—a wooden frame house well bound together being the best. In any case the roof should not be *pakka* but made of light wooden or iron trusses with shingle or corrugated iron covering.

M. Omori came to India to investigate scientifically and report upon the Kingra Dharmasala earthquake to the Government of Japan.

We would remind our contributors that our conditions of subscription are *prepayment*. Many have not paid for 1905. A word to the wise &c.

"Among all the religions of the world, the Christian religion is distinguished for the audacity of its promises. The miracles which it undertakes to accomplish are so amazing that if it were not true, it would have been found out long ago and hissed off the stage. Christianity not only admonishes men to holiness and informs them what holiness is: it undertakes to make them holy. It looks out upon the future and makes proffer of a new creation, a second birth, wrought by the omnipotent Spirit, in which a better nature implanted from above shall strive against and finally subdue the old and sinful disposition. To the defeated and hopeless the Gospel offers a new beginning, a fresh start."

August 25th, 1905.

THE NUR AFSHAN.

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SUN-SPOTS.

There has been a good deal of discussion of late as to whether the severity of the late winter is in any way connected with the new spot which has appeared on the face of the sun. The winter has been an unusual one because the cold weather has not been confined to Northern latitudes but has affected districts where there is generally an excess of heat rather than of cold. Such a condition of things can only be accounted for by the failure of the sun to exert his wonted influence over the general temperature of the earth and if there were no reason to suppose such failure to be only transitory the matter would be indeed a grave one. The appearance, however, of a hitherto unobserved sun-spot coincidently with the abnormal fall of the thermometer points to a connection between these phenomena and raises the expectation that when the former disappears there may be a return to the normal relation between the sun and the earth, and this the more because it has been observed that the prevalence of a low temperature throughout the world is always coincident with the appearance of sun-spots of greater or lesser magnitude, and it has been noted that this occurs about every eleventh year. What that particular space of time may indicate it is impossible to say, but the fact remains, and it may perhaps be not out of place to examine why these blots on the sun's fair face should so affect the earth. To do this it will be necessary first to say a little as to what is known of the constitution of the sun so that we may deduce some theory to account for his temporary loss of power:—

It is generally supposed by careful observers that the sun consists of three parts: The body itself of the great sphere probably much of it in a state of fusion, an envelope of raging flame called the photosphere which forms the intensely luminous portion of the disc as we see it, and a still further envelope the chromosphere, which is thought to consist of gases in a somewhat cooler condition.

Some idea of the enormous size of the sun may be gathered from the fact that the diameter of the photosphere is 107 times that of the earth, and as the volumes of spheres vary as the cubes of their diameters, the space occupied by it is 1,225,043 or over a million and a quarter times that occupied by the earth.

The spectroscope has revealed the fact that the gases burning in the sun are well-known to us, and are those of hydrogen, sodium, magnesium, zinc, iron, manganese, lithium, barium, nickel, cobalt, chromium, lithium, calcium, aluminium and copper. Several of these are rare minerals in the earth; they would seem to exist in much larger quantities in the sun. Hydrogen appears to be the chief component in this vast conflagration and its flames can be

plainly seen rising into the chromosphere. Their height is variously estimated at from 70,000 to 300,000 miles.

The opportunity however for observing them does not often occur because the over-powering light of the photosphere renders them invisible, and it is only when the sun is under total eclipse that they can be seen, but at such times fantastically shaped tongues of red flame may be observed to dart forth. The solar conflagration then seems to be composed of much the same elements and to behave in much the same way as does any large fire with us only on an inconceivably vaster scale. Now anyone who has watched the burning of a large building must have been struck with the way in which the flames swirled about without apparent reasons. There may be a dead calm as to wind, but still this curious shifting of the direction of the flames goes on. Something of this is no doubt due to the currents of air set up by the fire, but more is probably to be ascribed to the electrical disturbance caused by the unwonted heat at one particular place. That a close connection exists between heat and electricity has long been known though what that connection is has still to be discovered.

Looking at the matter in this way we are driven to the conclusion that the photosphere is no mere mass of glowing vapour quietly giving out its light and heat, but is the scene of such tornadoes and storms, lashed into fury by the immeasurable violence of electricity, that our wildest cyclones are mere zephyrs in comparison. What should we expect from such a state of things but that the flames which form the photosphere should be torn this way and that, soaring to their utmost limit here and leaving a great dark gulf there? And the dark gulf will appear to us as a spot on the sun's face.

This will seem the more probable when we remember that the spots as seen by us do not retain a fixed outline. They are continually changing just exactly as the parts in an ordinary fire from which the flames have receded, change outline.

The total heat and light of the sun remain constant, but for the time a part has deserted that portion of his disc which is visible to us. No doubt it has gone elsewhere to increased heat and light, and if it were possible for us to communicate with any other planet which might at the moment be on the other side of the sun, we should find that a decrease of heat for us, caused by sun-spots, coincided with an increase of heat to those who dwell there, the immense mass of flame and luminous vapour being swept aside by some gigantic cyclone and adding to their light and heat while it lessened ours.

Thinking of all this one cannot help wondering if there can be a limit to the work the sun can do in other words whether there will come a time when the solar fires shall be burnt out. We know that light and heat with us



mean waste of matter or rather change of matter into them and so if billions on billions of cubic yards of gas are continually being consumed the thought strikes us that there must, some day, come an end to the supply. Perhaps we should be justified in our fear if we were quite sure that we knew what became of light and heat when they have served the purpose for which we produce them. By some process unknown to us, they may be assimilated by the earth to be given forth again and again and so a kind of circulation be carried on akin to that of water rising from the earth as vapour and falling again as rain.

So it may be with solar light and heat. They come, they do their work and then we know they leave us because we miss them only too surely. Where have they gone?

Correspondent C. M. Gazette

PRESS FORWARD.

Supposing that as a child you used to receive commendations from your teacher for reading smoothly—are you satisfied with success? Do you ever say, "What brought commendation then should bring it now"? No one compliments you now for deciphering the alphabet. It is a great thing for you—a necessary every-day accomplishment, unspeakably useful; but for all that it is not considered a matter of great praise now. It is expected of you and taken for granted. You would be a dolt indeed, if, after years of schooling and practice, you could not read.

Just so you will find that God commended certain men in time past for actions which have often since been repeated, and even excelled.

But those were pioneers and standard bearers—men who shone like suns in their day, who lived generations in advance of their time. They ushered in better life and higher ideals. We simply stand on their shoulders. If we pass the idols in the museum with a smile, and are not inclined or tempted to worship Baal, shall we plume ourselves on it? Or, if we trust in God, and pray and sacrifice, are we due any extraordinary praise? Think of the road that has been cleared for us in blood and tears; think of the advantages that we are heir to; the harvests we never sowed! Think of the light that floods our way, while the heroes of old groped in darkness, and waged their lives and all to follow the faint gleam that fell upon their vision! To be sure, it is well and needful that we should know and follow the elementary lessons they demonstrated, for the virtues that God approved in them he will approve in us, and they are needful to sanctify our lives every day. Yet for us there are higher things. We need never, like Alexander, weep because there are no more worlds for us to conquer. There are new fields awaiting us, loftier heights to scale. New truths are to be grasped; greater sacrifices, more absolute faith—faith that can weather adversity and relies not on immediate response for its strength—more truly spiritual lives after the pattern of the Son of God,—all this comes among our privileges. We too, can obtain God's most especial commendation; but we must break records, trans-

cond time-honored limits, push beyond (at least) the average standard of Christianity of the times. We too, can be pioneers in higher, unexplored, and unconquered lands of promise. We can lead our generation onward, upward. But grow in grace and in knowledge—not in iconoclasm, nor in deducing fine points, and inventing new arguments to show our astuteness, but by drinking more deeply into the spirit of God's word, and setting grander examples of Christian life, faith, hope and love than any that preceded us. "Let us press on unto perfection And this will we do, if God permit."

MUST I MY BROTHER KEEP?

Must I my brother keep,
And share his pains and toil,
And weep with those that weep,
And smile with those that smile;
And act to each a brother's part,
And feel his sorrows in my heart?
Must I his burden bear,
As though it were my own,
And do as I would care
Should to myself be done;
And faithful to his interests prove,
And as myself my neighbour love?
Must I reprove his sin
Must I partake his grief,
And kindly enter in
And minister relief—
The naked clothe, the hungry feed,
And love him, not in word, but deed?
Then Jesus, at Thy feet
A student let me be,
And learn, as it is meet,
My duty, Lord, of Thee;
For Thou didst come on mercy's plan,
And all Thy life was love to man.
Oh, make me as thou art,
Thy Spirit, Lord, bestow—
The kind and gentle heart,
That feels another's woe;
That thus I may be like my Head,
And in my Saviour's footsteps tread.

—From "The Changed Cross."

Fifty years hence practically every position in the world that is now being filled by an adult will have a new occupant.

By a R

Few men have been distinguished as Dr. T. J. Swansea, Minister of the Ministry of the Shire. The field, being He traveled at that time European

In the China were in all history ministering in China. to settle down and Shanghai wonderful missionary neither was it out. He establish the eight Hung Chinese mode was prem basis of the 1890 at the sionaries sent Christ became the About 50 the other intellectual pioneer. accept the of Christi From the books pro the chief An immediate each prov the indef two month can never new idea interest, movement

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THE FATE OF CHINA.

A CHAT WITH REV. DR. TIMOTHY RICHARD.

By a Representative of "The Christian Leader" (England).

Few men, even in the eventful missionary calling, have been distinguished by a career so romantic in its episodes as Dr. Timothy Richard is able to record. Educated at Swansea Normal College, he received his training for the ministry at the Baptist College, Haverrford West, Pembroke-shire. The young preacher went straight to the mission field, being sent to China by the Baptist Missionary Society. He traveled extensively in Manchuria and Korea, countries at that time very little known. He was one of the first two Europeans who came back alive from Korea.

STARTLING EPISODES.

In the years 1877 and 1878 the northern provinces of China were desolated by the most fearful famine on record in all history. Mr. Richard took a prominent part in administering relief. He was chief almoner of the London Mansion House Fund, raised for the help of the sufferers in China. He was one of the first Protestant missionaries to settle down in the interior of the provinces of Shantung and Shan-si. It was in 1886 that Mr. Richard adumbrated a wonderful scheme for a new departure on the part both of the missionary societies and the Chinese Government, although neither were prepared at that juncture to attempt to carry it out. His idea was that the missionary societies should establish a model Christian college in the capital of each of the eighteen provinces of China, and later, through Li Hung Chang, that the Chinese Government should establish modern colleges in each province. Though the plan was premature, it was destined subsequently to become the basis of the greatest advance ever made in the Empire. In 1890 at the General Conference of all the Protestant missionaries he was elected to be on the committee to represent Christianity to the Chinese Government. He also became the editor of a daily and weekly paper in Chinese. About 50 per cent of the leading articles were reprinted by the other Chinese dailies. Then began that wonderful intellectual progress of which Mr. Timothy Richard was the pioneer. The Baptist Missionary Society allowed him to accept the post of secretary to the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge Among the Chinese. From the publishing house at Shanghai were sent forth books prepared in Chinese, the topics of these works being the chief forces which elevate the greatest and best nations. An immense enterprise was put into operation. The Society had these works distributed among the students of each province, who number altogether nearly 200,000. But the indefatigable missionary did much more. He edited two monthly magazines in Chinese. The effect of these can never be adequately estimated, but it is certain that the new ideas in these periodicals and books excited profound interest, created a great ferment, and initiated a reform movement among the students everywhere.

ADVISER TO THE EMPEROR.

In 1898 Mr. Timothy Richard was requested to become one of the advisers to the Emperor of China. That promising and liberal-minded young ruler had been earnestly studying some of the new books. So deeply was his attention engaged that he had actually ordered all the publications of the Society. But the shadow of coming tragedies was already over the land. The very day fixed for the first meeting in Peking was also the one chosen by the Empress Dowager for her first actions to check the budding reform

movement. In 1900 Mr. Richard, too well knowing what complications were threatening, went to the United States of America to try to get the Government at Washington to take measures which might prevent the Boxer rising. His reception was cordial, but the Government was unable to act, and within a fortnight of its answer the appalling Boxer massacres commenced. In that year Brown University, U. S. A., conferred on the missionary the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature.

MISSIONARY AND STATESMAN.

The Chinese Government had come to look upon Dr. Timothy Richard as a valuable intermediary for negotiations with the Christian Powers. In 1901 he was asked by Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, the Chinese plenipotentiaries, to aid in the settlement of terms of compensation for the massacre of over 100 missionaries in the province of Shan Si. He replied that the missionary societies would not sell the lives of their missionaries for an indemnity; yet a terrible crime had been committed, and the people of the province ought to be fined, to check cruel atrocities. He proposed that the fine should be half a million taels, equivalent to about £60,000, to be paid in ten yearly instalments, and that this money should be devoted to the establishment of a modern University College, where the Chinese students, who had completed their Chinese course of study, would have during from three to six years further study in Western and universal subjects, so as to remove the radical cause of the Boxer rising, ignorance. The conclusion was extraordinary, for these proposals were agreed to, and the funds of the college, the appointment of professors, curriculum, etc., were put in his hands for ten years. Within three months after this an edict was issued commanding that a similar University College should be established in the capital of each of the provinces. What was not possible in 1886, or even in 1898, had in 1901 become an accomplished fact. In 1903 the Chinese Government conferred on Dr. Richard the rank of Mandarin, with a button of the highest grade.

NORWAY'S HISTORY.

Norway marked another turning point in its history when it declared itself independent of Sweden, with which it has been associated since 1814. Norway's historical period stretches no farther back than the ninth century. Behind that time are the ages of the Sagas. The petty tribal kings were united under Harald Haarfagr, or Fairhair. Harald died about 933, after having established his government at Trondhjem in the north. The Danes and Norwegians were the terror of all Europe at this time through their plundering forays and invasions.

In the hundred years that followed the death of Harald Haarfagr Christianity was introduced. In the year 1023 King Olaf, the Saint, was driven out by King Canute the Great of Denmark, but Olaf's son recovered possession, and until 1319 Norway continued to be governed by native kings. During these centuries the Norse adventures established permanent colonies in Iceland and Greenland and for a while the Orkney and Shetland isles and the Hebrides were in the possession of Norwegian Kings, whose last inroad into Scotland was repelled in 1063.

In 1319, there being no male heirs to the throne, the Norwegian National Assembly chose Magnus of Sweden to be King. His grandson, having been elected King of Denmark in 1276, became ruler of both Scandinavian kingdoms on the death of his father in 1380. The last died without made heirs and his mother, Queen Margaret, of Denmark,

succeeded to the throne of Denmark and Norway. Later she became mistress also of Sweden. The three kingdoms were bound together by the union of Calmar in 1397.

Thence till 1814 Norway continued united with Denmark. The wars of Napoleon severed the union which had existed for more than 400 years. Denmark had sided with Bonaparte, and after his defeat the allies compelled her to purchase peace by abandoning her sovereignty over Norway. After the treaty of Kiel in 1814, by which Denmark's claim to Norway was extinguished, Sweden and Norway became associated under one King.

Norway's coast along its outer belt of rocks measures about 1,700 miles, but its entire shore line, including the fjords and the large islands, is close to 12,000 miles in length, enough to reach half way around the world. Norway is about 250 miles wide and in the south in the north a little more than sixty miles. Its area is 124,129 square miles, a little more than the area of New Mexico. Its population in 1900 numbered 2,339,880 and Sweden's in the following year numbered 5,175,228.

The microphone is being utilized for the education of deaf mutes, and such persons can actually hear sounds proceeding from the micro-phonograph and soon learn to utter them. It appears to be an efficacious method, even with persons who have passed middle life.

One never knows a man till he has refused him something and studied the effect of the refusal; one never knows himself till he has denied himself. The altar of sacrifice is the touchstone of character.—O. P. Gifford, D.D.

One of the largest public schools in the world has been opened at East Houston, Lewis and East Third streets in this city. The building is now entirely completed and the classes are in working order. There are 5180 pupils and 111 teachers. For the opening day the girl students of the school cooked luncheon in the cooking school.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.

Sir George White, in a recent temperance address, mentioned that in seven regiments in India there were great differences in the number of admission to hospital of abstaining and non-abstaining soldiers, the former being only forty-nine in every 1,000, as against ninety-two of those who used intoxicating liquors. These figures show the value of an aggressive temperance sentiment in the army, encouraged by officers of the highest rank, including the commander-in-chief, Lord Roberts.

He that reigns within himself, and rules his passions, desire's and fears, is more than a king.—Milton.

In the spiritual world a man is measured not by his genius, but by his likeness to God.

—F. W. Robertson.

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REV. WALTER J. CLARK, M. A.,

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